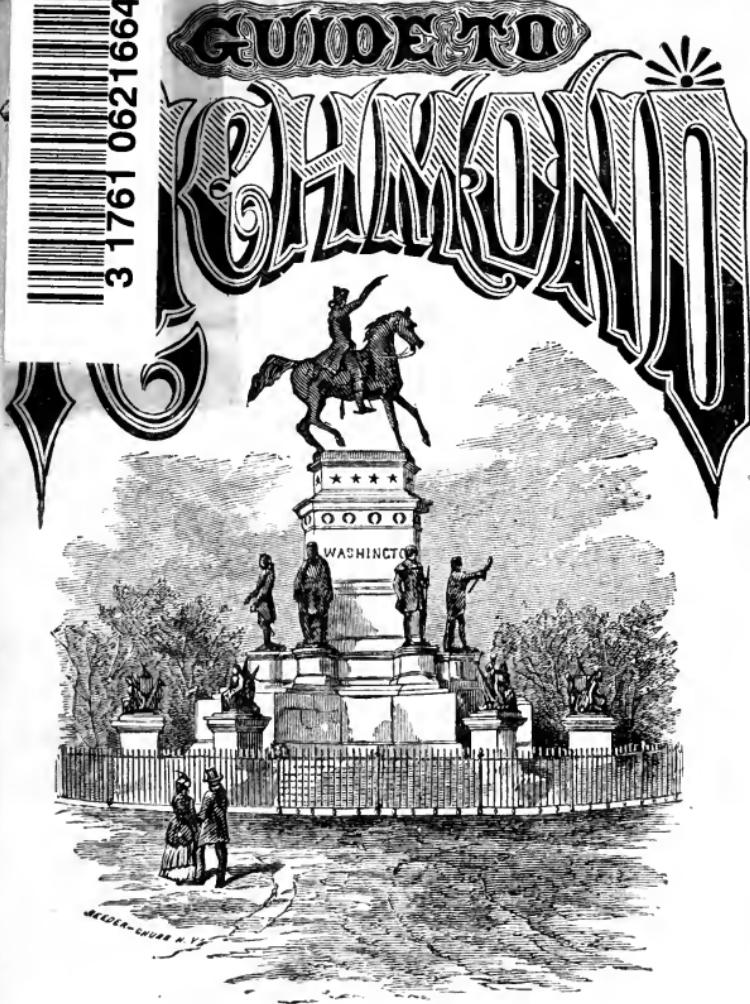


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AND THE

ATTLE-FIELDS.

COMPLIMENTS OF A. POPE,

s. Agent Associated Railways of Virginia and the Carolinas.

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GUIDE

→TO→

RICHMOND

→AND THE→

BATTLE-FIELDS.

BY W. D. CHESTERMAN.



RICHMOND:
PRINTED BY JAMES E. GOODALE.
1881.



Massachusetts Acknowledges her Debt to Virginia.

[From a poem by Mr. Lowell recited at Cambridge, Mass., on the hundredth anniversary of Washington's taking command of the American army there.]

Virginia gave us this imperial man,
Cast in the massive mould
Of those high-statured ages old,
That into grander forms our mortal metal ran:
She gave us this unblemished gentleman.
What shall we give her back but love and praise,
As in the dear old unestranged days,
Before the inevitable wrong began?
Mother of States and unpolluted men,
Thou gavest us a country, giving him,
And we owe alway what we owed thee then:
The boon thou wouldest have snatched from us agen
Shines as before, with no abatement dim—
A great man's memory is the only thing
With influence to outlast the present whim
And bind us as when here he knit our golden ring:
All of him that was subject to the hours
Lies in thy soil and makes it part of ours
Across more recent graves,
Where unresentful Nature waves
Her pennons o'r the shot-ploughed sod,
Proclaiming the sweet truce of God.
We from this consecrated plain stretch out
Our hands as free from afterthought or doubt
As here the united North
Poured her embrowned manhood forth
In welcome of our savior and thy son.
Through battle we have better learned thy worth,
The long-breathed valor and undaunted will
Which, like his own, the day's disaster done,
Could, safe in manhood, suffer and be still;
Both thine and ours the victory hardly won—
If ever with distempered voice or pen
We have misdeemed thee, here we take it back
And for the dead of both don common black—
Be to us evermore as thou wast then,
As we forget thou hast not always been,
Mother of States and unpolluted men,
Virginia, fitly named from England's manly queen!

INTRODUCTORY.



RICHMOND! What is there at Richmond worth seeing?

This question we propose to answer. If we half-way succeed, few people who conclude to attend the Centennial Celebration of the Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown will be willing to leave the lovely capital of the Old Dominion out of their route. They will either go to Yorktown by way of Richmond or return to their homes through the city, which they will be able to do, except in rare instances, without additional cost.

"This city hath a pleasant seat," said Daniel Webster, who saw it "beneath an October sun," and who wrote of it after delivering here one of his great orations. His picture by no means oversteps the modesty of nature. Midway between the Blue Ridge mountains and the sea; on a succession of hills, which overlook rich low lands; at a point where the James river breaks over the rocks at "the falls" and in foam and fury buries itself in the tidal waters of the harbor, the landscape in lines and colors blends the grace and softness of the low country with the majesty and vigor of the highlands. Blessed with pure air and exceptionally good drainage, free from malaria, easily accessible from every point of the compass, prosperous

and growing, it is no less rich in promises for the future than in precious memories of the past.

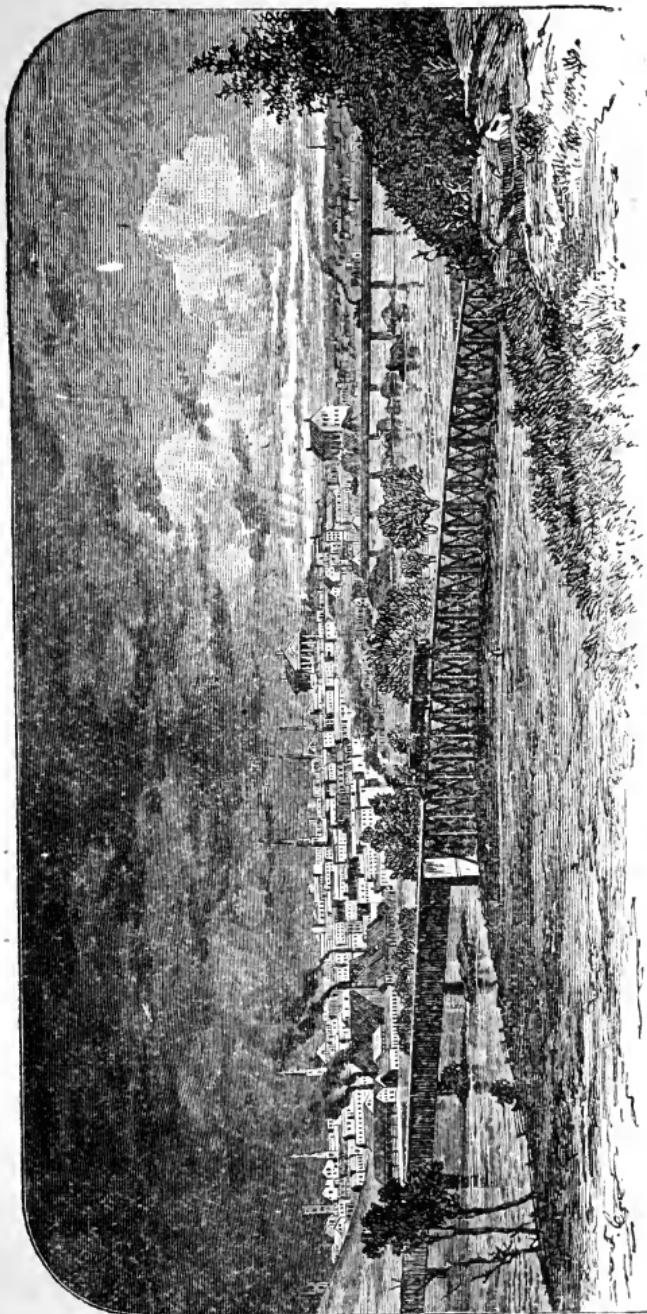
If the visitor be of antiquarian taste, he may stand on the spot where rose the lodge of Powhatan, father of Pocahontas, and ruler of the Indian tribes of Eastern Virginia, and at fancy's call, people the shore with Captain John Smith, Christopher Newport, and their associate pioneers who planted their feet on this soil in 1607, the year of the landing at Jamestown, and thirteen years before the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth. If the preparations for the Yorktown Celebration awaken in his breast, as they must, thoughts of the Revolutionary patriots, he may saunter into the old church which rang to Patrick Henry's appeal for "liberty or death" and recall one of the most animating scenes in American history; or he may walk the streets and roads beaten by the feet of Benedict Arnold's troops, when they devastated the country and burnt Richmond, which same thoroughfares later on echoed the tread of Washington's and Lafayette's soldiers in the movements which prefaced the surrender at Yorktown. And of Confederate memorials and associations every street and every outlying field has its share, for it has been but little more than sixteen years since the city was—

"A looming bastion fringed with fire,"

When—

"The long streets trembled with the tramp of men
And rang with shouting and martial strains
And up the glaring river came the boom
Of mighty guns that held a fleet at bay."

Here is "The White House of the Confederacy," looking almost exactly as it did when it was the Presidential residence of Mr. Davis. The Capitol of the State, in which



VIEW OF RICHMOND FROM BELLE ISLE.



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the Confederate Congress sat, with doors wide open invites the stranger to visit every room, and there is not a room without a history.

From the platform on the Capitol roof a complete view of Richmond and the city of Manchester, opposite, may be had, with glimpses of the highlands up the river; the falls, the islands, Hollywood, the five bridges which span the "noble James," the ships in the harbor, the fertile fields, and "silent pines" on the opposite shore, the river threading its way eastward until lost to sight behind the battle-crowned heights at Drewry's Bluff; and in the distance the battle-fields of Fair Oaks (Seven Pines), Mechanicsville, &c., &c. Those who take interest in art matters, especially, and persons of observation and culture, generally, will be delighted with the Washington monument—the grandest group of bronze statuary, certainly in this country, and many declare, in the world. Houdon's statue, made from casts "taken from Washington's own person," is to be seen both in marble and bronze. Foley's bronze statue of Stonewall Jackson is one of the last and best works of that great sculptor, and Hart's marble figure of Henry Clay is a faithful representation of that tribune of the people. At Valentine's studio are the plaster cast of the recumbent figure of Lee, and many other models by this well-known Virginia sculptor, and in the Senate Chamber is a great battle painting by Lami: The Storming of a Redoubt at Yorktown. Two Presidents of the United States are buried in Richmond, Monroe and Tyler, both at Hollywood. John Marshall, the most distinguished of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, lies by his wife in Shockoe Cemetery. Libby Prison, where the officers of the Union

army taken prisoners of war by the Confederates were confined, though now used for manufacturing purposes, is not altered in appearance, and is daily visited by curious people. While there is so much here to interest the student of history, Richmond has no little to claim the respectful regard of those of purely practical mind. The immense water-power in the midst of the city thrusts itself upon the attention of every person and presents an inviting field for enterprise. Here, too, may be seen the manipulation of tobacco in every form and at every stage. The quaintly melodious singing of the negro "hands" at their work in the factories, is a new experience and rich treat for most visitors. The Tredegar Iron Works ("the arsenal of the Confederacy"), the Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works, on Belle Isle, and several other large iron-working establishments, the Haxall, the Gallego, and the Manchester flouring mills, the quarries of splendid granite, and all the varied array of smaller industries that go to make up the employment of an active community of 65,000 people, invite attention and promise at least, a few days' pleasant entertainment. In what is to follow these introductory remarks there is more detail regarding Richmond's attractions. The effort, however, is not to list everything of note in Richmond, but to select such subjects as seem likely to prove of interest to strangers and to treat them with sufficient fullness.

I.

CHRONOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, ETC.

1607.—Locality of the city of Richmond first visited by Newport, Captain John Smith and other Englishmen.

1609.—Settlement of the English near where Rocketts (lower end of the harbor) now is.

1656.—Battle between colonists and Indians near "Bloody Run Spring."

1733.—Colonel Wm. Byrd (the second) "laid the foundation" of Richmond, September 19th.

1737.—Richmond laid off by Major Wm. Mayo.

1742.—Richmond established as a town by act of assembly.

1775.—Virginia Convention met at St. John's Church May 20th.

1776.—Declaration of Independence publicly proclaimed "in the town of Richmond before a big concourse of respectable freeholders of Henrico county and upwards of two hundred militia."

1779.—Seat of government removed by act of assembly from Williamsburg.

1781.—The town invaded by Benedict Arnold's British troops and a number of warehouses and other buildings burned January 5th. Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown October 19th.

1782.—Richmond incorporated as a city.

1784.—Richmond visited by Lafayette in November.

1787.—Destructive fire; about fifty houses burned January 8th.

1788.—Virginia Convention which ratified Federal Constitution met in St. John's Church.

1811.—Burning of the Richmond Theatre December 26th. About sixty persons perished in the flames, among them the Governor of the State, G. W. Smith.

1824.—Visit of Lafayette to Yorktown and Richmond in October.

1850.—Corner-stone Washington Monument laid February 22d.

1858.—Washington's statue unveiled February 22d.

1861.—Virginia Convention sitting at Richmond passed ordinance of Secession April 17th. Confederate Congress assembled at Richmond July 20th.

1862.—Battle of Drewry's Bluff or "Fort Darling" (in sight of the Capitol), May 16th. Battle of Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks, May 31st, June 1st. "Seven Days' Battles," June 26th, July 1st.

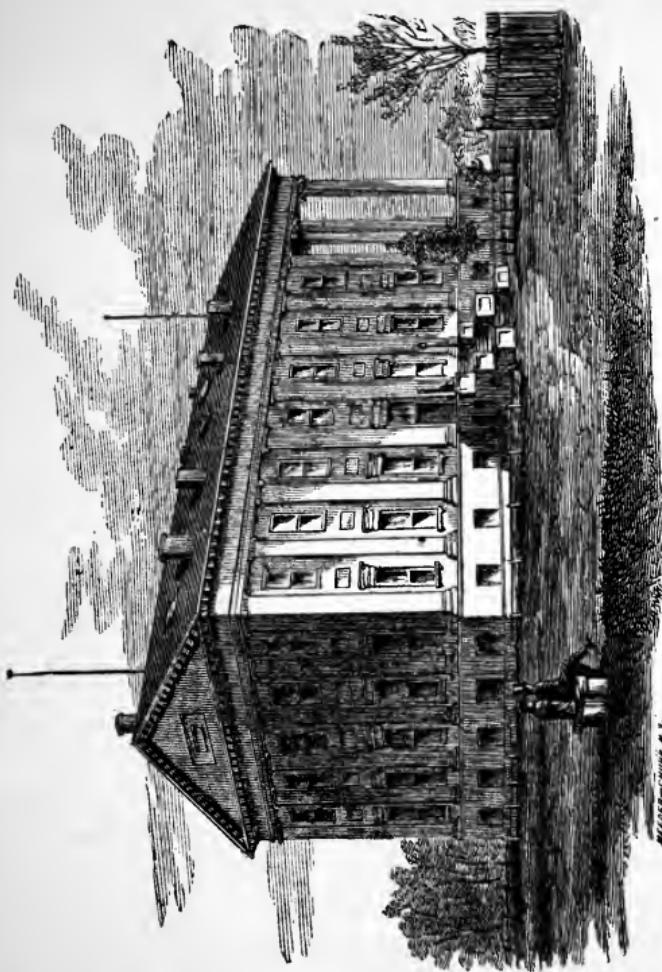
1864.—Grant's movement from the Wilderness to the front of Richmond.
[The seige commenced regularly a little later.] Second Battle of Coal Harbor, June 3d.

1865.—Evacuation of Richmond by the Confederates. The great fire; three bridges across the river, warehouses, depots and principal business places destroyed. Entrance of Federal troops April 3d. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse April 9th.

1870.—"Capitol Disaster"; about sixty-five persons killed and two hundred wounded by fall of a floor, April 27th. Great flood in James river October 1. Rise at Danville Bridge over twenty-four feet. Mayo's new bridge swept away. Spotswood Hotel burned and eight lives lost, December 25th.

1877.—Greatest flood in the James river ever known. Rise at Danville Railroad Bridge twenty-five and one-half feet. Several spans of Mayo's Bridge (but recently built) swept off.

Facts and Figures.—The population of the city in 1870 was 51,038; in 1880, 64,670, or, in round numbers, 65,000, of which the whites numbered 38,000 and the colored people 27,000. Manchester, separated from Richmond by the James river, has a population of 6,500. In 1880 there were in operation 702 manufacturing establishments, employing 16,932 hands, and their sales amounted to \$24,704,892, an excess over the year previous of \$1,218,243. The value of real property was \$29,000,000; personal property, \$10,000,000. Tobacco was the leading item entering into manufactures, and iron and grain next. Exports, \$2,328,742; imports, \$45,457. Number of arrivals of steamers, 590; of sailing vessels, 1,060. The river is navigable from Richmond to the sea (124 miles) for vessels drawing 16 feet of water.



THE STATE CAPITOL,

The building in which the sessions of the Confederate Congress were held.

The corner-stone was laid in 1785.



It is confidently claimed for Richmond that it has more available water power than any other city in the country, and not a tenth of it is now employed. The growth of the city and the extension of trade have been steady and continuous since the close of the war, with the exception of a few years following the panic of 1873.

The Railroads centering at Richmond are the *Chesapeake and Ohio* with its extension to Newport News—with a branch to Yorktown—stretching from the Chesapeake bay to the Ohio river and there connecting with the railway systems of the West. On the line of this road are the White Sulphur Springs constituting the largest, most famed and fashionable watering place in the South, and near to them are a dozen other springs of scarcely less importance and repute. *The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad*, with its connections, gives quick access to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and all points North, East and West. In addition to its all rail line, connection is made with the elegant steamer *Excelsior*, between Quantico and Washington, connecting with this line, and all passengers to or from Richmond by taking it can have a delightful ride on one of the loveliest rivers in the country, passing Mount Vernon, the home and grave of Washington. *The Richmond and Petersburg Railroad* is the initial link in the Great Atlantic Coast Line system which, traversing Petersburg, Weldon, Goldsboro, Wilmington and Florence, extends to Columbia, S. C., on the West, and to Savannah and Jacksonville on the Southeast. It penetrates the most productive Cotton and Grain sections in the South Atlantic States, being also the leading highway among the great routes of travel between the North and South, to which Richmond has

long since asserted her claims as the key to that system, which, for motives of business or pleasure, is favorably known to the great volume of travel continually passing between the North and the South. *The Richmond and Danville System*, starting at Richmond, traverses the most fruitful and productive sections of Virginia, penetrating the most attractive portions of the Carolinas and extending to Atlanta, the capital of Georgia, embracing in its control 1,421 miles of railway with all the dependent lines of natural roadways and water-courses, &c., essential to such a system. *The Richmond and Alleghany Railroad* is built upon the banks of the James river from Richmond to its headwaters. It passes through Lynchburg and connects with the Chesapeake and Ohio at Clifton Forge. It passes the Natural Bridge, Balcony Falls, Indian Rock and other points of interest. *The Richmond, York River and Chesapeake Railroad* runs from Richmond to West Point, 38 miles, there connecting with steamers for Yorktown, Baltimore, New York and Boston. At Richmond it connects with the Richmond and Danville system and with the other roads.

The following are the regular **Steamboat Lines**: *The Old Dominion*, to New York, stopping at Norfolk, Portsmouth and City Point, and passing Fortress Monroe (Old Point), Newport News, Jamestown, Westover, Harrison's Landing, Bermuda Hundred, Dutch Gap, Drewry's Bluff (Fort Darling), and scores of other points of historical interest and affording an excellent route to Yorktown; *James River Steamboat Company*, to Newport News, Old Point, Norfolk, Portsmouth and all James river landings; the *Clyde Line*, for Philadelphia; and the steamer *Tiger Lily*, for Smithfield and Hampton.

The chief **Trade Organizations** are the *Tobacco Exchange*, the *Corn, Flour and Cotton Exchange*, the *Chamber of Commerce*, the *Stock Exchange*, and the *Commercial Club*, the last a great institution for the entertainment of visiting merchants and business men.

II.

CAPITOL AND SURROUNDINGS.



THE most central and conspicuous building in the city is the Capitol (State House.) Standing upon the brow of a commanding eminence (Shockoe Hill) and in the midst of a lovely park of twelve acres, it may be seen for miles. Said the Rev. Dr. M. D. Hoge at the unveiling of "Stonewall" Jackson's statue, in what an eminent English statesman has said was "one of the orations that will live," "Here on this Capitoline Hill, we are in sight of that historic river that more than two centuries and a half ago, bore on its bosom the bark freighted with the civilization of the North American continent, and on whose bank Powhatan wielded his sceptre and Pocahontas launched her skiff; we are under the shadow of that Capitol whose foundations were laid before the Federal Constitution was framed, and from which the edicts of Virginia went forth over her realm, that stretched from the Atlantic to the Mississippi—edicts framed by some of the patriots whose manly forms on yonder monument still gather around him whose name is the purest in human history."

Within the enclosure of the Capitol Square are the Capitol, the Executive Mansion, the Washington Monu-



OLD STOVE IN CAPITOL.

Made in 1770.



ment, the Jackson and Clay Statues and the "Bell House," the last an odd, tower-like structure, once the guardhouse for the State soldiers (Public Guard), employed as police about the public property, and the only "standing army" of State establishment in the Union. It is crowned by a belfry, from which fire alarms and summonses for members of the Legislature were formerly sounded, and whence during the war issued the alarms which called out for local-defence purposes every man and boy who could shoulder a musket. The Executive Mansion (the residence provided by the State for her Governors) is at the east end of the broad avenue leading from the monument, and is regarded as a desirable place of abode. The grounds immediately surrounding it, and fenced off from the square, are not open to the public. The trees in the square, remarkable for size and beauty, are filled with squirrels so tame that they will eat from the hand.

The Statuary in the Capitol Square.—Cultivated travelers freely concede that there is no work of the kind in this country, and few in the world, at all comparable with the *Washington Monument*. It consists of an imposing column of Richmond granite, rising from a star-shaped base, surmounted by a gigantic equestrian statue of Washington, and on pedestals around and beneath him figures of Patrick Henry, whose eloquence fired the hearts of the patriots for revolution; George Mason, the author of the Virginia Bill of Rights; Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence; Governor Thomas Nelson, Jr., to whose patriotism and purse the victory at Yorktown was largely attributable; Andrew Lewis, under whose leadership as Indian conqueror the Virginians made a pathway to the West; and John Marshall, the

most distinguished Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The following shows the positions of the statuary and the inscriptions on the shields of the allegorical figures occupying the lower pediments:

Finance.....	opposite Nelson.....	{ Yorktown. Saratoga.
Colonial Times.....	opposite Lewis.....	{ Point Pleasant. Valley Forge.
Justice.....	opposite Marshall.....	{ Great Bridge. Stony Point.
Revolution.....	opposite Henry.....	{ Eutaw Springs. Trenton.
Independence.....	opposite Jefferson.....	{ King's Mountain. Princeton.
Bill of Rights.....	opposite Mason	{ Guilford C. H. Bunker Hill.

The monument and most of the figures were modeled by Crawford, the designer also of the bronze figure of Liberty on the dome of the capitol at Washington and of the statue of Beethoven at Boston. Mr. Crawford died in 1857; and the unfinished work—statues of Nelson and Lewis and the allegorical figures—was executed by Randolph Rogers, much of whose work is to be seen in the capitol at Washington. The equestrian statue is 15 feet from the rider's chapeau to the plinth upon which the horse's feet rest. The pedestrian statues are each ten feet high. The entire cost of the monument (including statuary) was \$259,913.26. The corner-stone was laid February 22d, 1850; Washington's statue was unveiled February 22d, 1858, but the entire work was not completed until 1868. The bronze figures were cast at the Royal foundry at Munich.

On the north side of the avenue between this monument and the Governor's house, is the bronze *statue of Stonewall Jackson*. It stands upon a pedestal of Virginia

granite ten feet high. It is of heroic size and is one of the best works of the late Mr. Foley, the great English sculptor, who was chosen by the Royal Commission to make the colossal statue of Prince Albert for the memorial in Hyde Park, of which also he executed the group "Asia." This statue of Jackson was ordered by the Right Honorable A. J. Beresford-Hope and other admirers of "Stonewall" Jackson, and by them was presented to Virginia, duly accepted by the General Assembly, and unveiled on the 26th of October, 1875, with great ceremony. The following is the inscription :

"Presented by English gentlemen as a tribute of admiration for the soldier and patriot, Thomas J. Jackson, and gratefully accepted by Virginia in the name of the Southern people. Done A. D. 1875, in the hundredth year of the Commonwealth.

"Look! There is Jackson standing like a stonewall."

Near the old Bell House in the square is the marble statue of *Henry Clay* by Hart—a present to the Commonwealth of Virginia from the great orator's countrywomen. It was unveiled April 12th, 1860, and is said by many, who well remember Clay, to be a faithful likeness of that great and gifted son of Virginia.

The Capitol.—The Maison Carree, an ancient Roman Temple of Nismes, France, was the model selected by Mr. Jefferson for the Capitol of Virginia; but it was not strictly adhered to in the construction of the edifice. The corner-stone was laid August 18th, 1785. The ground floor (generally called "the basement offices") contains the offices of the Auditor of Public Accounts, Second Auditor, Treasurer, and Register of the Land Office (*ex-officio* Superintendent of Public Buildings).

In the Land Office are the oldest State records in America. They are continuous from the year 1620,

when the Capitol of Virginia was at Jamestown. On the floor above are the two Legislative Chambers. In the rotunda, or quadrangle rather, between them, is *Houdon's statue* of Washington; "a fac-simile of Washington's person," said Lafayette. Houdon was a celebrated French sculptor who was employed by the General Assembly to do this work, and who was two weeks with Washington at Mount Vernon in October, 1785, "during which time he took a cast of Washington's face, head and upper part of the body and minute measurements of his person, and then returned to Paris to do his work." This statue was erected May 14th, 1796. The following is the inscription (written by Madison):

"The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia have caused this statue to be erected as a monument of affection and gratitude to George Washington, who, uniting to the endowments of the hero, the virtues of the patriot, and exerting both in establishing the liberties of his country, has rendered his name dear to his fellow-citizens and given to the world an immortal example of true glory."

"Done in the year of Christ one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and in the year of the Commonwealth, the twelfth."

Copies of the statue have been taken by Valentine and Hubard. Houdon was the great sculptor of his day. His best known works are Diana (made for the Empress of Russia), the seated statue of Voltaire at the Theatre Fran^çaise, "The Shivering Woman," and the statue of a muscular skeleton of the human body, which has been reproduced over and over, for the artistic study of anatomy. Among his last works were busts of Napoleon and Josephine and the statue of Cicero in the Luxembourg palace. The *bust* of Lafayette, which occupies a niche in the wall near to the statue of Washington, was also made by Houdon. The original was presented by Virginia to the city



THE "WHITE HOUSE" OF THE CONFEDERACY,
Now Central Public School.



of Paris; and then this copy was ordered for the State of Virginia. *The Old Stove* in the rotunda is one of the most ancient things of the kind in existence. It was made in England in 1770 by one Buzaglo and sent over by the Duke of Beaufort as a present to the Colony of Virginia, and was used in warming the House of Burgesses at Williamsburg until the Capitol was removed to Richmond, and was in use here for three-quarters of a century at least, but is now retired from service. The founder, Buzaglo, thus wrote of the "warming machine" (1770): "The elegance of workmanship does honor to Great Britain. It excels in grandeur anything ever seen of the kind and is a masterpiece not to be equalled in all Europe. It has met with general applause and could not be sufficiently admired." This stove is about 7 feet in height. The *Senate Chamber* (entrance from the rotunda) was occupied by the Confederate House of Representatives. A fine picture of "*The Storming of a Redoubt at Yorktown*" by Lami, an eminent French painter, presented to the State by Mr. W. W. Corcoran, hangs on the wall opposite the President's chair. Lami was a pupil of Horace Vernet. Some of his historical paintings, such as the Battle of Cassano, the Capture of Maestricht, the Fights at Hondscoot and Watignies, and the Capitulation of Anvers, are in the galleries of Versailles. The Battle of the Alma is another of his productions. A fine picture of General R. E. Lee, by Elder, the talented Richmond artist, hangs on the wall opposite the gallery. At the other end of the Capitol is the *Hall of the House of Delegates*; here the State Secession Convention met in 1861. Pictures of Chatham and Jefferson hang upon the walls. April 27th, 1870, while the State Court of Appeals, sitting in its room directly above this hall, was

hearing the contested election case of Ellyson *vs.* Chahoon, the floor broke under the weight of the great crowd and sixty-five men were killed, and two hundred wounded by being precipitated into this hall; the ceiling and gallery of the court-room fell upon them, smothering in the *debris* many who might have survived the fall.

On the floor above the Legislative Halls are the *State Library* and offices of the Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Secretary of the Southern Historical Society (Rev. Dr. J. William Jones), Railroad Commissioner, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Superintendent of Public Printing. Since the Capitol Disaster there has been a rearrangement of the rooms over the Hall of the House. The Chamber of the Confederate Senate was in the corner now covered by the rooms of the Superintendents of Public Instruction and Printing, Messrs. W. H. Ruffner and R. F. Walker. *The State Library* has the largest and handsomest room in the Capitol. Upon its shelves are 35,000 volumes, many rare and valuable MSS. and a variety of objects of interest, among them the following well worth inspection: 1. Speaker's Chair of the House of Burgesses in Colonial Times; 2. Portraits of Governors in Colonial and later Times; 3. The very Parole given by Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown; 4. Original MS. of The Virginia Bill of Rights—the first in America; 5. The Lawyer's Fee Book of Patrick Henry; 6. Autograph of Washington at 17 years of age, with specimens of his work as a Land Surveyor; 7. Jefferson's Marriage Bond; 8. Specimens of Continental and Confederate money; 9. MS. of Jackson's last dispatch. There is a platform on *the roof of the Capitol* which may be reached by ladies and gentlemen with safety. The view is good. The Janitor will point out places of

interest, including some battle-fields, of which fair glimpses may be had.

Confederate Landmarks Identified.-- [These skirt the Capitol Square and are placed here in proper sequence for visiting.] The Confederate Post Office Department was in Goddin's Hall, a stuccoed edifice southeast corner 11th and Bank streets, about one hundred yards from the Capitol portico. The building was destroyed by the great fire of the evacuation. The present one covers the exact site, and is in nearly the same style of the old one. Fifty yards up Bank street is the Custom House and Post Office, the only building on either side of Main street between Eighth and Thirteenth, left standing by the evacuation fire. Some scaling of the granite walls shows the intense heat of the surrounding flames. The office of President Davis was on the third floor, second room to the left, now occupied by Mr. M. F. Pleasants, clerk of the United States Circuit Court. The rooms on the Bank street floor were occupied by various officers of government, and the Main street floor previous to, and since the war, the City Post Office, by the Confederate Treasury. On the west side of Ninth street, where Bank street terminates and upon the ground where the Virginia Opera House now stands, was the Mechanics' Institute, used for the War and Navy Departments. It was burnt by the evacuation fire. The present smaller structure was erected in 1865 or 1866. Going up Ninth street northwardly a square and a half and *St. Paul's Church* (Episcopal) is reached. It is in the Corinthian style of architecture, and its spire is remarkable for airy grace and symmetry. Sunday, April 2, 1865, President Davis was at worship in this church when notified by telegram from General Lee

that the city must be evacuated. The hotel building (now St. Claire) opposite St. Paul's was used by the Second Auditor's Office of the Treasury Department. The Provost Marshal's Office was in a large framed house (the "Winder Building"), which was erected for the purpose, on the west side of Tenth street between Broad and Capitol, to the north of the Washington Statue. After the war it was removed to Navy Hill (on the northern limit of the city) and converted into a school-house for colored children, and then the lot was used for the present edifice. A little farther on we come to the site of the old City Hall, a building which was in the Greekian style and once regarded as very handsome. It was pulled down about 1872 because deemed insecure and to make room for a better one. The city offices are at this date in a temporary one-story structure running through from Broad to Capitol street, between Ninth and Tenth.

Richmond still continues a great market for "Confederate curios." Mr. C. F. Johnston, book and newsdealer, at 918 Main street, who makes their sale a specialty, was recently offered \$150 for a Confederate postage stamp of peculiar rarity.



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

Where Patrick Henry made his greatest speech.

Built 1740.



III.

EASTERN PART OF THE CITY.

[Route for carriage drive of two hours.]



N making a tour of the city start from the Capitol. The usual plan is first to visit the eastern or old portion of the city, and then the western or new part. *The Jeff. Davis Mansion*, Clay and Twelfth streets, as the former "White House of the Confederacy" is popularly called, is only four or five squares from the Capitol. It is three stories high, of brick, painted. Here, for nearly four years, Mr. Davis and family resided; here he held his most important councils with General R. E. Lee; and here his little son Joseph (who is buried not far from President Monroe at Hollywood) met his death by a fall from the back porch. The house is roomy and old-fashioned, and was built and long occupied by Dr. John Brockenbrough. When the capital of the Confederacy was removed from Montgomery to Richmond the property was purchased by the city and tendered as a present to Mr. Davis. As such he declined to receive it, but consented to occupy it for his term, leaving the title in the city. After the occupation of Richmond by the Union

forces in 1865 till the restoration of civil government in 1870, the building was occupied in whole or in part as a residence or headquarters by the Military Commanders of this District, viz.: Generals Godfrey Weitzel, E. O. C. Ord, H. W. Halleck, A. H. Terry, John M. Schofield, George Stoneman, Alexander S. Webb, and E. R. S. Canby. The property still belongs to the city, and is now "Central School." The handsome building on the brink of the hill about one hundred yards north of this house is the Colored Normal School. Returning to Broad, by way of Twelfth street, we soon come to the *Monumental Church* (Episcopal), which marks the spot where stood the Richmond Theatre, destroyed by fire December 26, 1811, (while "The Bleeding Nun" was being played,) burning to death Governor G. W. Smith and fifty-nine others. The monument in the portico contains the names of the victims. Immediately in the rear of this church, facing College street, is the *Medical College of Virginia*, a handsome building in the Egyptian style of architecture. The "Retreat for the Sick" adjoins the college, but fronts Marshall street. The new brick church seen immediately after the Monumental is passed, is the "First African," the oldest colored church organization in the city, and one of the very largest in point of membership in the land. Half a mile onward and on the hill beyond the valley *St. John's Church* is reached. The grading of the streets has left the church and graveyard surrounding it high up above the pavement, from which they are approached by flights of stone steps. The building was erected in 1740, and though it has been from time to time altered and improved, it is substantially the same which in 1775 echoed the speech of Patrick Henry to the Virginia Convention

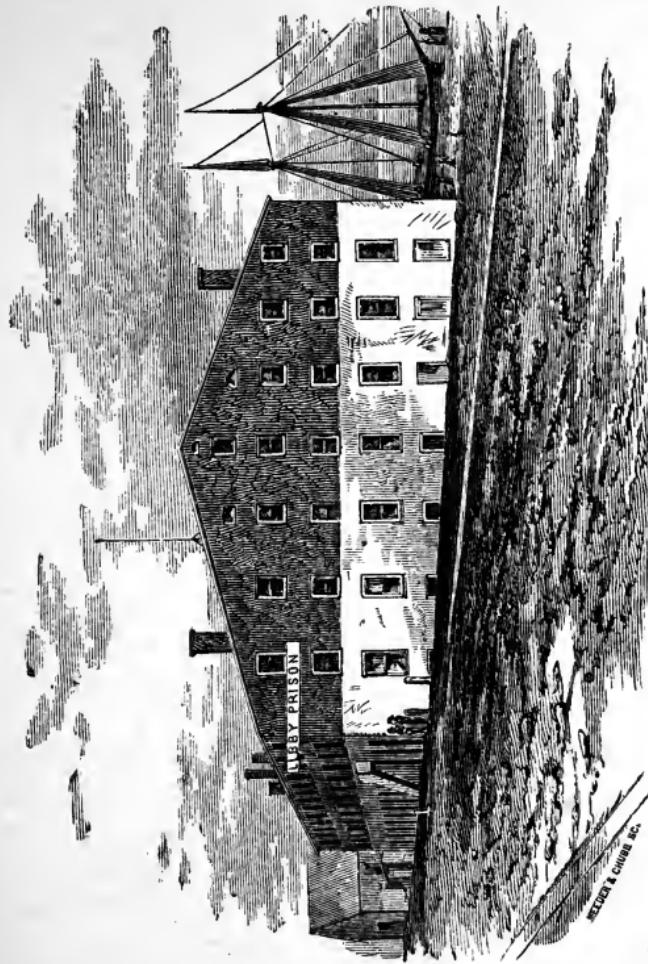
sounding the key-note of the Revolution, "Give me liberty, or give me death." The oldest tomb-stone, that of Rev. Robert Rose, is of date 1751. Services (Episcopal) are regularly held in St. John's. Leaving the church, in five minutes we are at Libby Hill or *Marshall Park*. From this point the view of the city and country-side is charming. On the left is Chimborazo Hill (recently laid off for a park), where stood the largest Confederate hospital, occupying barracks-like buildings, which covered acres and acres of ground. There scores of thousands of soldiers were treated, and many died from wounds or diseases. The buildings, or many of them, stood until three or four years ago, when they were cleared away so that the property might be used for park purposes. Between Chimborazo and Libby Hills the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad (the track on the trestlework) and the York River railroad (track under the trestle) leave the city, the former for its wharves just below the city, and for Williamsburg, Yorktown, and Newport News; the latter for West Point. The Chesterfield shore is open to view for miles and miles, and the windings of the river may be followed until lost to sight away down towards Warwick and Drewry's Bluff. The opposite shore, with its rich lowlands fringed with pines, is before the eye for miles, and Manchester, a manufacturing community, with a population of 6,500, the islands in the river (Mayo's and Vauxhall's), the great flouring mills, and nearly all the river front of Richmond may be clearly seen. While there are three or four other good views, this from Libby Hill is one not to be duplicated—it has peculiar charms of its own. Well may we here quote the language of the poet describing Richmond on the Thames, after which Richmond on the James was named because of resemblances in the situation:

"What a goodly prospect spreads around
Of hills and dales, and woods and lawns and spires,
And glittering towns and gilded streams."

If the visitor desire, he can extend his drive from Libby Hill to *Oakwood Cemetery*, where an army of 16,000 Confederates are sleeping and a monument of chaste design and inscription tells their story. In this cemetery the Union Colonel, Ulric Dahlgren (son of Admiral Dahlgren), who was killed in one of the "raids around Richmond," was interred. His father made application to President Davis for the return of the body under flag of truce, and thereupon men were sent to open the grave, secure and deliver up the body. It was, however, found by them that the grave (on the eastern slope of the cemetery) had been rifled. Richmond friends of young Dahlgren had come in the night and stolen the body away. They carried it out to the country, buried it again, and after the war delivered it to Admiral Dahlgren.

Supposing that the visitor leaves Libby Hill without going to Oakwood, the next point of interest is *Libby Prison*, Cary and Twentieth streets. Here is a building of world-wide celebrity. It was constructed for storage purposes, and was before the war occupied by Libby & Co., ship chandlers. It is a large, square, rough brick structure. The Confederates used it mostly to confine commissioned officers and for the reception and registration of privates destined for Andersonville, Salisbury, and Belle Isle. In this way some 40,000 or 50,000 prisoners probably crossed its threshold. The office of the commandant was at the northeast corner. From this prison, in February, 1864, one hundred and nine prisoners, led by Colonel Streight, managed to escape. They got into the basement and tunnelled under the east wall into the premises ad-

LIBBY PRISON.





joining, used for stable and storage purposes. More than half of them were recaptured. The building is now used by the Southern Fertilizing Company as a manufactory.

A few minutes drive from the Libby and we are at the *Old Stone House*, Main street between 19th and 20th. This is without question the oldest building now standing in Richmond. It is supposed to have been erected by one Jacob Ege, and tradition associates with it the names of Washington, Lafayette, Jefferson, Monroe, and other celebrities. Whatever may be its history, its antiquity is unquestionable, and it has been visited by thousands of strangers from all quarters of the globe. One square off Main street, at the corner of 19th and Franklin, we come to the Banner Works of *Lawrence Lottier*—a tobacco manufactory where intelligence, experience, capital and taste have been united to perfect and send forth those brands which have made a great name for the proprietor. The specialties are spun-rolls and “navies,” light and dark. Of the former Mr. Lottier is the inventor. He is also the patentee of the tag-plugs, which goods have (attached to each plug) a tag bearing his name. It is quite the usual thing to see visitors’ carriages standing before the door of Mr. Lottier’s factory. Thousands go there, not less to hear the plaintive singing of the negro “hands” at work, than to look upon a great and elegantly equipped manufactory of tobacco in full operation. The courtesy with which they are uniformly received and the novelties witnessed never fail to make the experience a pleasant one.

Driving up Main street to the Post Office (which pretty well completes the circuit of the eastern section of the city), from Fourteenth street up only a few houses can be found which withstood the fire of the evacuation. The

Post Office is one of these; everything immediately around it was burnt. All the handsome buildings now to be seen were erected since the war; when the people not only recommenced life with no money and few friends, but with smouldering ruins marking the squares where had been their costliest bridges, depots, warehouses, factories and stores.

IV.

WESTERN PORTION OF THE CITY.

[Route for two or three hours drive.]



SUPPOSING that the visitor leaves the Post Office on his drive to the western or new portion of the city, and that the route is up Main street, he will in two squares' distance pass the site of the *Spotswood Hotel*, a large lot at Main and Eighth streets, fenced in with bill-poster's boards. The Spotswood was a famous hotel in war days. It escaped the fire of the evacuation, but was burnt December 25th, 1870, when eight persons lost their lives. The next point on our visiting list is the tobacco factory of *P. H. Mayo & Brother*, which has an imposing front of about 200 feet on Seventh street between Main and Cary, is four to five stories high, forming a hollow square, and is one of the most completely equipped establishments in the country. Long experience of the proprietors has enabled them to equip their factory with the most modern and approved machinery, much of which they have invented, and all combine to effect the excellence and high reputation they have attained in their productions. These are chiefly Navy styles, which they make

a specialty of. As the originators of Navy tobacco (put up for the United States government) they have held almost undisputed sway among the trade and all lovers of a fine "Navy." They make in very large quantities the most superior qualities of sweet bright and dark Navies in all sizes. Their uniform and popular brands are known throughout this country and in all the markets of the world, as they are large exporters to England, Germany, Africa, and other countries, so that the name and fame of P. H. Mayo & Brother have extended around the world. The firm is composed of P. H. Mayo and Thomas Atkinson, both of whom have been educated fully in every department of the business.

Diagonally across the street, and at the southwest corner of Cary and Seventh, are the great *Cigarette Works of Allen & Ginter*. Here the labor is all white and includes several hundred girls, who handle the cigarettes with a deftness and rapidity really astonishing. This firm are the pioneers and leaders in this rapidly growing branch of the business here, and on the fragrance of their "Richmond Gem" have wafted the fame of the city to all parts of this continent, to most parts of Europe, and beyond to far distant lands. The bright and fragrant Virginia leaf has no superior for cigarettes, and Allen & Ginter have spared no pains or expenditure to secure the choicest the market affords, and they manufacture the same with the best skill and most approved appliances. Mrs. President Hayes when in Richmond with the President and members of the Cabinet visited these works (then located on Franklin street) and the girls sang for her a number of hymns, making altogether, as Mrs. Hayes declared, one of the pleasantest experiences of her life. Though the



THE OLD STONE HOUSE.

The oldest building in the city of Richmond.



firm are so widely known for their cigarettes they do not confine themselves to that branch alone, but manufacture smoking tobacco of the choicest brands.

Back to Main street and two squares onward, we come to the fine old Allan house. Here *Edgar Allan Poe*, the great poet, spent a considerable portion of his life as the adopted son of Mr. John Allan. The next cross street, Fourth, leads from Main to *Gamble's Hill*, now being rapidly improved as a park, and noted for the view it offers of the river above and below tide, and scenes of busy life. At the foot of the hill are the works and tracks of the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company; a railroad which, starting from Richmond, follows the James River Valley through a country as remarkable for the loneliness and variety of its scenery as for the richness of the farming lands and its beds of mineral wealth. Across the canal is the *Tredegar Works*, one of the largest iron manufacturing establishments in the country, conducted by a company, of which General Joseph R. Anderson is President, and employing over fifteen hundred "hands." During the war it supplied in great part the Confederacy with cannon and shot and shell. Now it is sending forth railroad bridges, spikes and cars, sugar mills, bar-iron, &c., &c. Belle Isle is also in full view. For some time during the war, here was a prison camp. The prisoners were located in tents on the lowland. The *Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works*, a very large establishment, of which R. E. Blankenship, Esq., is Commercial Agent, occupy a considerable portion of the island for their purposes. The State *Penitentiary* is to the right of Gamble's Hill; its high walls at once indicate that it is a prison. It went into operation March 29, 1800, and has suffered from fires on several occa-

sions. At the evacuation, the Public Guard having been withdrawn from the city with the Confederate troops, the prisoners broke out, and a mob of ruffians broke in for purposes of robbery, and the buildings were fired, and several of them destroyed. When Aaron Burr was on trial for treason at Richmond before Chief-Judge Marshall, he was confined in the Penitentiary in one of the rooms set apart for the Superintendent's use. There are usually about 600 prisoners within the walls and nearly as many more on the public works. From Gamble's Hill to *Hollywood Cemetery* is a ten-minutes drive. This is a beautiful spot. A massive pyramid of undressed James River Granite 90 feet high stands as a monument to the 12,000 Confederate dead buried around it. On President's Hill, overlooking the river, are buried Presidents Monroe and Tyler; the grave of the latter has as yet no stone to mark it. It is within 20 steps of Monroe's. A tomb of iron and granite covers Monroe, who died in New York and was disinterred and removed to Richmond in 1858. John Randolph, of Roanoke, is also buried in this cemetery [his grave, covered by an enduring tablet of granite, is on the farthest hill in the cemetery, west of Monroe's tomb], as are Lieutenant-General A. P. Hill, who was in the last thoughts of both Lee and Jackson; Major-General George E. Pickett, who led the charge of the Virginia Division at Gettysburg; General J. E. B. Stuart, the famous cavalryman; Commodore M. F. Maury, "the pathfinder of the seas"; Henry A. Wise, celebrated as Governor and General; Thomas Ritchie, founder of the "Enquirer" and "Father of the Democratic Party"; John R. Thompson, the poet; Generals W. H. Stevens and John Pegram; John M. Daniel, the aggressive editor of the "Examiner" during the war; and

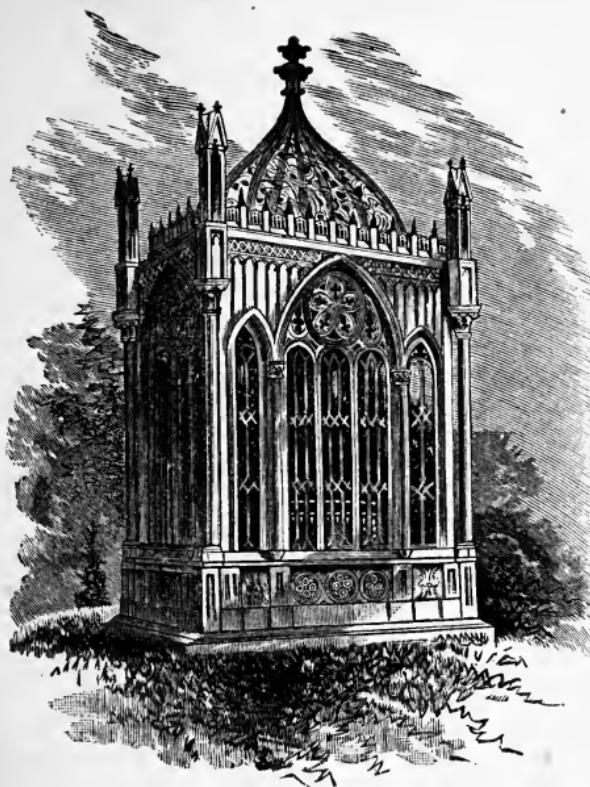
hundreds of others, who were well known in the State. The grounds contain 87 acres, and are pronounced lovely by all who visit them. They are on a high hill, or rather series of hills overlooking the river. Many of the trees are of original growth, oaks and the evergreen holly being prominent. There are numerous handsome private monuments and vaults and elegantly kept sections.

The view here of Richmond and Manchester, the winding of the river below the cities, and of the Falls of the James, is excellent. In front of Hollywood down on the river bank are the lower City Water Works, the pumps of which force the water into the two reservoirs. A dam half way across the river supplies the motive power and the pumps. To reach the "Pump House" from Hollywood you pass through a tunnel under the canal. Returning to the cemetery you can pass out of the western gate and drive to the *Marshall* (old) *Reservoir*, which is surrounded by pretty beds of flowers and shrubbery. Mr. Lysander W. Rose is the courteous Superintendent. The New Reservoir, which is in the midst of what is to be a grand park some day, is a mile still farther westward. The fields between the two were almost covered by the great Confederate hospitals, Winder and Jackson. The collection of houses to the left constitute Harvietown. It consists in considerable part of the buildings erected soon after the war by the United States Government as quarters for troops. The place was then called Camp Grant. The *New Reservoir* is soon in sight, and Mr. Charles Baker, the Superintendent, is ever ready to receive visitors. It is on an elevated plateau and surrounded by a park, which promises in a few years to be the pride and ornament of the city. This reservoir covers $11\frac{3}{4}$ acres—the size of the

Capitol Square—and has a capacity of 40,000,000 gallons. The New Pump House, half a mile southwest of the reservoir, at the Three-Mile Locks, will soon be finished and give to the city a supply of water which it greatly needs and the present pumps cannot furnish.

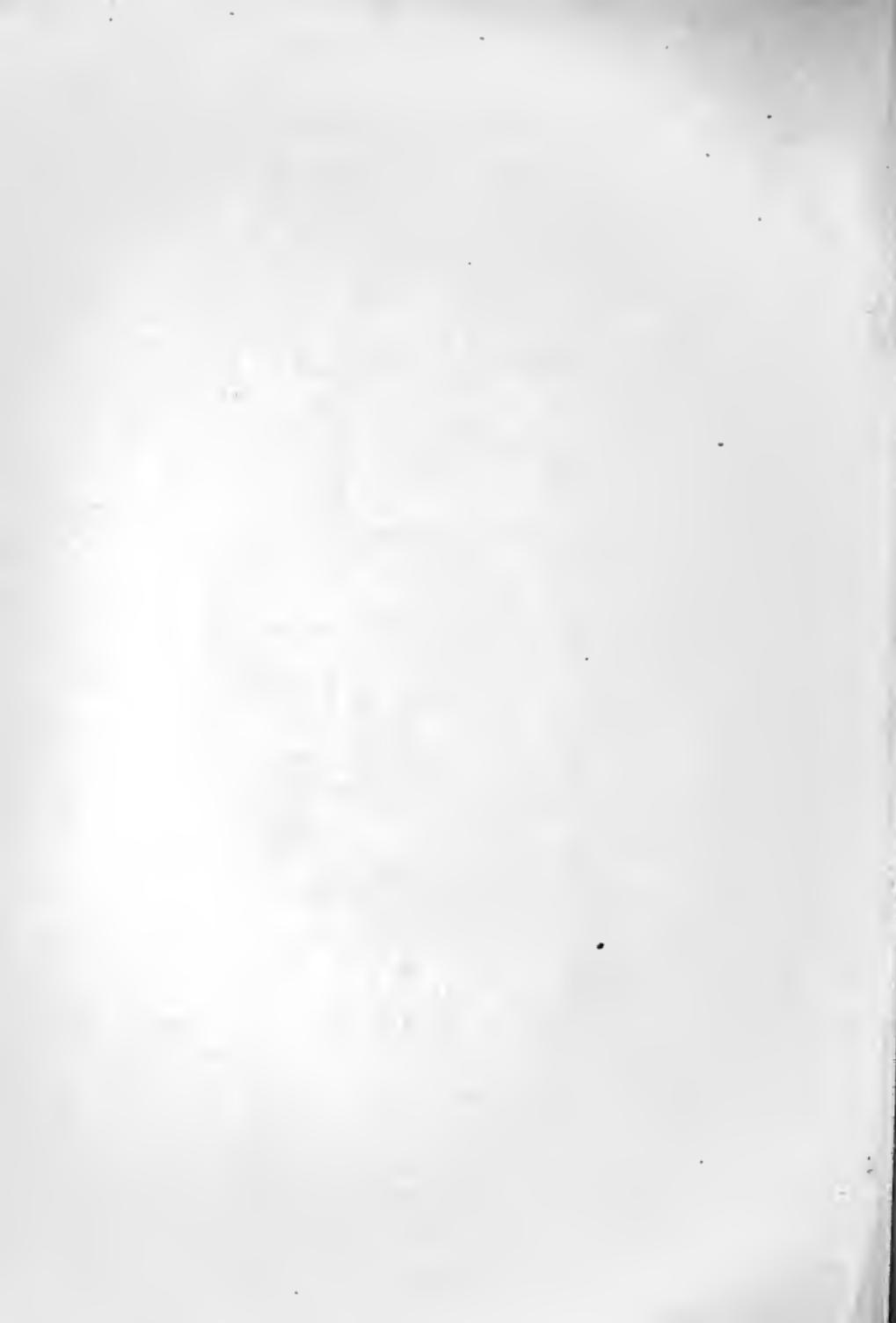
The usual route back to the city is out of the reservoir grounds and on to *Grove Road*, the most elegant of our suburban thoroughfares—lined with handsome cottages and residences. The extensive building with the tall tower to the left, between Broad and Franklin streets, is Richmond College, a prosperous institution of learning, with a large and able faculty and a museum of great and growing value. The handsome new depot of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad company, facing Broad street, is just beyond the college as we come into town. The city is entered just west of *Monroe Park*, the centre of the fashionable west-end of the city. In *ante-bellum* days it was the Fair Grounds. Here was camped in the early spring of 1861 the First South Carolina Regiment of State Troops, Colonel Maxey Gregg, the first soldiers brought here from the South. Later it was used for hospital purposes, and long one-story buildings covered the grounds. A few years after the war it was devoted to its present purposes. A bronze copy of Houdon's statue of Washington by Hubard occupies a prominent position.

The visitor is now in a section of the city that at the close of the war was known as "the old fields." All of the houses are new, and most of them elegant. To return to the Capitol the best route is by way of Franklin to Fifth, and up Fifth to Grace and down Grace to Ninth. These are the most fashionable streets, though on others there are many elegant residences.



TOMB OF MONROE.

Born 1758; died in New York 1831;
Removed to Hollywood, 1858.



V.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST.



WHILE it was not practicable to include in the drives above the following places, nevertheless it should be understood that they are quite as worthy of a visit as most others heretofore referred to: Shockoe Hill Cemetery, Jewish Cemetery and City Almshouse, north end of Fourth street. In the first, Chief-Justice John Marshall and many others of distinction are buried; in the second there is a unique enclosure as of stacked muskets around the soldiers' section; the last is the handsomest city building we have. Residence of Chief-Justice Marshall and ex-Governor H. A. Wise, northwest corner of Ninth and Marshall streets. *Studio of E. V. Valentine*, sculptor (open to strangers), 809 E. Leigh street. Mr. Valentine was a pupil of Kiss, and has copied the Houdon statue of Washington and made, not to mention numerous other well known works, the Penitent Thief, the Ward of the Nation, the recumbent figure of Lee for the tomb at Lexington, and has just finished his Andromache (Homeric group), his greatest and best undertaking. *Castle Thunder*, a noted prison for deserters and spies, near Libby prison, was destroyed by fire in

1879. New buildings, devoted to manufacturing purposes, now occupy its site. The Richmond *National Cemetery*, where thousands of Union soldiers are buried, is on the Williamsburg road, one or two miles from the city. The grounds are always well kept. For a considerable period of the war *General R. E. Lee's family* resided in the house No. 707 E. Franklin street. Later, the house was occupied by the Westmoreland Club until its removal to its own building, Sixth and Grace. An establishment quite unique and highly successful is *Valentine's Meat Juice* works, in the court near Eleventh and Main streets, where annually many thousands of pounds of beef are reduced by a peculiarly advantageous process to juice, for use in cases where other food cannot be employed, or is not so desirable. It has received medals and honorable mention from the Expositions and Medical organizations in nearly every part of the world. A visit to the *Tobacco Exchange*, Shockoe Slip, about noon will prove of interest and explain how the dealings in leaf are conducted. Most of the great warehouses for the inspection, sampling and storing of leaf tobacco are in the neighborhood of the Exchange and are also worthy of attention. *The Mason's Hall*, on Franklin street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, is the oldest building in this country erected for Masonic purposes. The corner-stone was laid in October, 1785, and it is believed that the first meeting in it was that of the Grand Lodge in 1786. The extensive buildings northwest corner of Dock and Seventeenth streets used for commissary and quartermaster storage by the Confederates, and after the war by the Union troops, are now occupied by the wholesale grocery and importing firm of *Davenport & Morris*. An industry of

recent growth, but fast increasing importance, is the fruit and vegetable canning business. Mr. John B. Davis (President of the Planters National Bank and also of the Richmond Banking and Insurance Company) has established here the *Woodville Cannery*, where fruits and vegetables produced at his suburban home (Woodville) and neighboring truck-farms are carefully canned and prepared for market. The list includes tomatoes, sugar-corn, green peas, asparagus, cultivated blackberries, peaches, beans, &c., &c. The process in use here is the same employed at Lestor Manor (Mr. Davis' immense King William county cannery), and aims to secure the purest, freshest and best articles and the utmost neatness, cleanliness and skill in handling. The establishment is but a short distance from the Exchange Hotel. Visitors cordially received.

Literature, Art, Miscellanies.—The Virginia Historical Society has a valuable Library of 10,000 volumes, with many rare MSS., portraits of distinguished Virginians, &c., in their rooms at the Westmoreland Club. Mr. R. A. Brock, who is a devoted student and able and prolific writer of Virginia history, is the corresponding secretary. There is an Art School Association here and creditable annual exhibitions are given. Pupils are taught by Miss Maria J. Morris and the Misses Laird, and have the supervising care of Mr. W. L. Shepherd, whose illustrations are found in dozens of the most elegant publications of the day, and who has done, also, exquisite work in oil and water-colors. The clubs are the Westmoreland, the Richmond, and the Commercial. Strangers must be introduced by members. There are between fifty and sixty churches—Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, Catholic, Presby-

terian, Christian, Lutheran, Hebrew and Friends. The Mozart Association give musical entertainments weekly at their hall. A large and prosperous German Society owns Saenger Halle, and has frequent reunions and musical entertainments there. The Richmond Theatre is now handsomely fitted up and is the chief place of amusement in the city. The Virginia Opera House and Mozart Hall are also often occupied by operatic and dramatic companies. The Young Men's Christian Association have a library and reading-room; the latter free to the public. The State has a law library at the Supreme Court room. The former residence of Colonel Jacqueline Ambler, Treasurer of Virginia, a long framed building of one story, may be seen unchanged in its primitive appearance on the west side of Fifth between Broad and Marshall streets. Here took place the marriage in 1783 of his daughter, Mary Willis, and Chief Justice John Marshall.

Belle Isle was at one time during the war a prison camp. It is reached from either side by bridges connecting with the Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works. It is often visited by strangers, but more because of the great iron works (R. E. Blankenship, Esq., commercial agent,) than for the war-time associations. These works turn out nails and merchant iron in enormous quantities, and in capacity and completeness have few rivals. They cover the south side of the island. A glimpse of them can be had from Gamble's Hill and Hollywood. A stroll on the high ground affords a charming view of the Falls, of the Confederate Batteries on the Chesterfield hills, of Hollywood and the Pump House, and of the cities of Richmond and Manchester.

The State Fair.—The Virginia Agricultural Society hold an annual fair on their grounds, west Broad street,

Richmond. It will take place this year at the time of the Yorktown Centennial, and special efforts will be made to make it of interest to visitors, from a distance especially. There will be fine exhibitions of horses and cattle, products of the field and farm, farming machinery and all implements of husbandry, household furniture, &c., and each day several races. There will also be a grand display of military, including, it is expected, most of the troops from Yorktown. The people of the city, expecting many persons from abroad, will do their best to provide a programme of entertainments, which will be creditable to them and agreeable to all who come, whether from North or South, or from beyond the seas.

Special Hints to Visitors.—The street cars traverse Main and Broad streets, the principal business thoroughfares, and run close to Libby Hill (Marshall Park), St. John's Church, Libby Prison, Old Stone House, Custom-House and Post Office, the Capitol and Hollywood Cemetery. Policemen and citizens generally will be found prompt to give information to strangers. The streets are easily learned, and it is not necessary to cumber these pages with directions about them. All hotels are within short distances of the Capitol, a building that may be seen from nearly all prominent points of the city.

Manchester.—Though our work is about Richmond, it would be incomplete without mention of Manchester, our sister city just across the James. It is an ancient settlement, yet in its activity and progress quite youthful. Its population is about 6,500, and the people are chiefly engaged in manufactures. The water-power belongs to the city and is of great value, though but partially employed. Here are large flour, cotton, paper, tobacco,

wooden-ware, sumac, and brick manufactories. Many of the employees of the Tredegar and of the Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works reside in Manchester. The large and important railroad shops of the Danville and Petersburg railroad companies are located here. The city is approached on foot or in vehicles by Mayo's toll-bridge or the Public (free) bridge. It is also connected with Richmond by three railroad bridges—Richmond and Danville, Richmond and Petersburg, Tredegar and Belle Isle. Fine views of Richmond and of the river may be had from many points in Manchester.

Petersburg.—This city (population 22,000), so often mentioned in the bulletins of the late war, is only about 22 miles south of Richmond, and may be reached by four or five trains a day on the Richmond and Petersburg railroad. The "Crater" Battle-Field and the old Blandford Church are only two among many inducements to visit the city. The people are noted for their hospitality to strangers. Memorials of the late war may be seen in every direction. There is a large manufacturing business in tobacco, cotton, grain, and sumac.

Down the River.—The James river from Richmond to Newport News—its mouth—abounds in historic localities. Excursions from Richmond down to Dutch Gap (15 miles) are frequent, and in that little distance the following can be seen: Powhatan—seat of the Indian King Powhatan; Warwick—now marked by a solitary chimney—a town burned by Benedict Arnold during the Revolution; piles where the Confederates had their pontoon bridges; Drewry's Bluff or Fort Darling, where the Union fleet was repulsed in May, 1862, and near which a desperate battle was fought two years later; Fort Harrison, car-



THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

INSCRIPTION: East side—"To the Confederate Dead." North side—"Memoria in Aeterna." South side—"Numini et Patriae Asto." West side—"Erected by the Ladies of the Hollywood Memorial Association A. D. 1869."



ried by assault of the Union troops September, 1864; Dutch Gap Canal, begun by General Benjamin F. Butler in 1864, and finished by the United States Government and the city of Richmond since the war. It is 500 feet long and 200 feet wide, and shortens the distance between Richmond and the sea some five or six miles. On "the island" or "cut off" is the site of Henricopolis, a city laid off and fortified 250 years ago, but soon abandoned. Two miles below Dutch Gap is Varina, in the early days of Virginia history the residence of Pocahontas and her English husband Rolfe; later, the county-seat of Henrico—burnt by Arnold in 1781—and in the recent war the neutral ground for the exchange of prisoners.

The Way to Yorktown.—The press will duly inform the people of the country of the programme for the October Celebration. It is only necessary to say here, that Yorktown may be reached from Richmond by the all-rail route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, or the rail and boat route of the Richmond, York River and Chesapeake Company. The former crosses the Chickahominy near where Captain John Smith was captured by the Indians, and passes through the historic city of Williamsburg—once the Capital of the State, and in the late war the scene of a bloody battle—east of which a branch road leads off to Yorktown, making the distance from Richmond to that place 61 miles. Continuing past Williamsburg, the Chesapeake and Ohio runs to Newport News, at the mouth of James river, only a few miles from Fortress Monroe and 75 from the city of Richmond. By the York River route you, shortly after leaving Richmond, pass through the battle-field of Seven Pines, and by that of Savage's Station and by the White House,

which was the home of Washington's wife before marriage, and of the family of General R. E. Lee, and on to West Point, a town at the head of York river. There a steamer is taken for Yorktown, distant from Richmond 64 miles. The sail down the river is very pleasant.

Lestor Manor.—Visitors to or from Yorktown, by way of the Richmond, York River and Chesapeake railroad, will pass Lestor Manor, where there is conducted one of the greatest agricultural industries in the world. Here Mr. John B. Davis, of Richmond, owns and operates 1,500 acres of land on the Pamunkey river, which was planted this season about as follows: In tomatoes, 500; in blackberries, 30; in asparagus, 50; in other trucks, 100—while the orchards, pastures for his fine herds of Jersey cattle, and usual farm crops occupied several hundred more. There is on the plantation a church, store and post office, residence of manager and numerous houses for hands, and also a great cannery and workshops. In the cannery the fruits and vegetables grown on the plantation are packed and sent to the markets of this country and Europe. The superior reputation they enjoy is in large part due to the fact that they are packed as soon as gathered; no transportation on cars; no bruising; no unripe or over-ripe material; and Mr. Davis guarantees honest packing, thorough cleanliness in every department, and correct representation of everything sold.

VI.

THE BATTLE-FIELDS.



ORKTOWN and Norfolk having been evacuated, the first real conflict at arms before Richmond was on the 15th May, 1862, when the Union fleet, consisting of the Monitor, Galena, Aroostook, Naugatuck, Port Royal and others, attacked the Confederate batteries at Drewry's Bluff (Fort Darling), and after a brief but spirited contest was compelled to retire with the loss of a considerable number of killed and wounded, and several crippled vessels. The Bluff is on the southside of James river, seven and a half miles south of the city, and is reached by steamer, or by vehicle by way of the Richmond and Petersburg turnpike. It was one of the strongest positions on the lines before Richmond, and defied to the very last all assaults by land and water. Many of the earthworks are still standing, partially obscured by young pines and "volunteer" peach trees. One or two of the houses used for officers' quarters also remain. From this point there is an extended view of the river, up and down, of Chaffin's Bluff on the opposite side, which was also a Confederate stronghold, and of a portion of the battle-ground of May, 1864, when Gen-

eral Butler tried to flank the Bluff and was met and forced back by Beauregard. In the river near here the Confederate iron clads were blown up upon the evacuation of Richmond. Remains of the military bridges, which were built across the James by the Confederates, are to be seen at low tide. From the deck of a New York or James river steamer excellent views may be had.

Seven Pines or Fair Oaks.—On the 31st of May, 1862, the Confederates, under General Joseph E. Johnston, attacked the left wing of General McClellan's army which had crossed the Chickahominy in its advance upon Richmond. A heavy rain had fallen and transformed this usually insignificant stream into a broad river. The Confederates took advantage of the division of the Union forces, and fell upon them with violence, and on that day and the next, the great but indecisive battle of Seven Pines or Fair Oaks was fought. On the first day General Joseph E. Johnston was wounded, and, two days later, General R. E. Lee succeeded to the command of the army. The two armies in the contest lost, together, about ten thousand men. The battle-field extended from Fair Oaks Station, on the Richmond, York River and Chesapeake railroad, to a locality known as Seven Pines, on the Richmond and Williamsburg stage road. It is easily reached by train or carriage—seven miles either way. There is a National Cemetery near the battle-field and another on the Williamsburg road only a mile or two from Richmond. There are numerous earthworks in this vicinity still standing.

Richmond Just Before the Seven Days' Battles.—“The merry month of May, 1862, in and around Richmond came fully up to the requirements of the poets. It

was lovely indeed, in city and field. The fine elms of the Capitol Square drooped their spring foliage over flashing fountains, soft sward and walks thronged with fair women and brave men! The gay bustle of military preparation brightened the streets. New regiments with full ranks from the South marched every day through a gauntlet of cheers and waving of white handkerchiefs in whiter hands. Outside the city the farms, undreaming of devastation, smiled with springing grain and happy labor.

“From his sweet banquet, ‘mid the perfumed clover,
The robin soared and sung.’

“The people of the beleaguered city on the other hand were making little pleasure excursions, on horseback or in buggies to the picket lines to see McClellan’s men. Four miles and a half out, on the Mechanicsville turnpike, Cobb’s Georgians supported the videttes. Standing on the brow of a gentle slope and looking directly down the road across the open valley of the Chickahominy you saw, at point-blank cannon-shot, McClellan’s men. A mile to the right, down the stream, the Federal reconnoitreing balloon hovered calmly above the woods. Few troops were visible on either side. Nothing suggested the presence of two hundred thousand soldiers.”

Mechanicsville.—This little village is five and a half miles northeast of Richmond, and is reached by a very straight road, which leaves the city at Eighteenth and Venable streets. Here and at Ellerson’s Mill, a short distance beyond, the seven days’ battles were begun, June 26th, 1862. General Lee by massing his troops on the right of McClellan’s line, forced the latter out of his works and to the protection of his gunboats on James river, after fighting the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines’

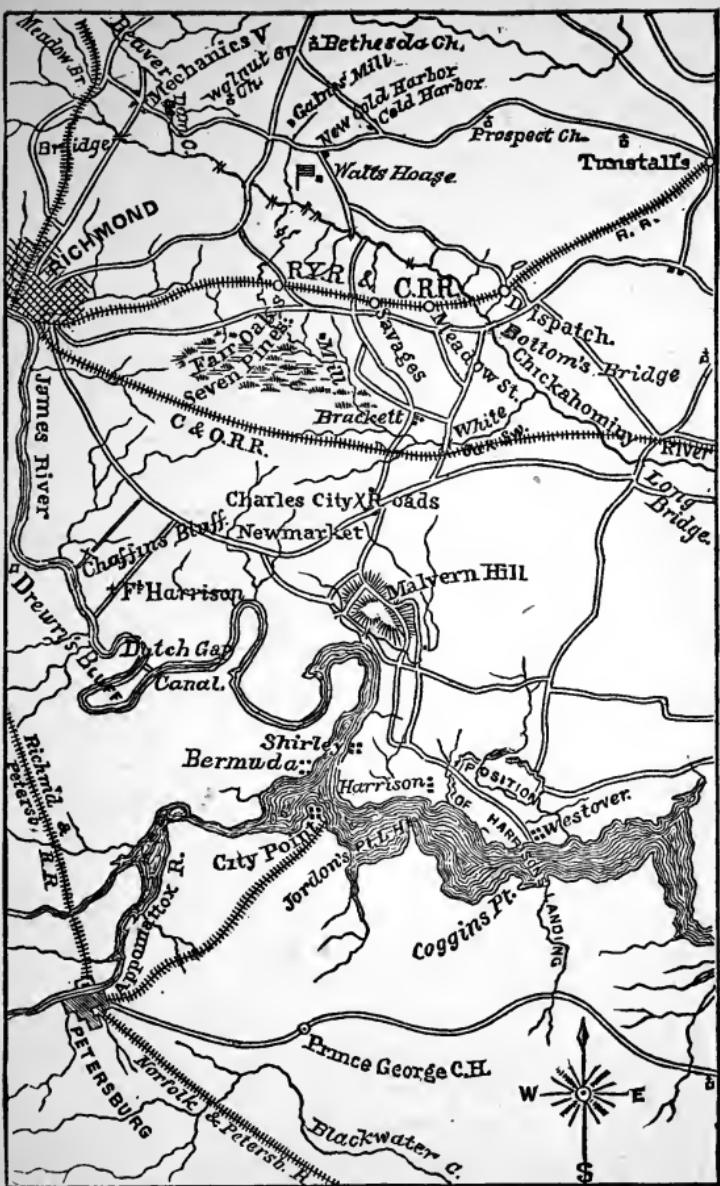
Mill, Cold Harbor, Savage's Station, Frazier's Farm and Malvern Hill. At the last named place the Confederates met with a bloody check, and McClellan was enabled to retire to Harrison's Landing, farther down James river, and a campaign in which between 30,000 and 40,000 men were killed or wounded was closed. The drive to Mechanicsville is pleasant and the road good. The Chickahominy is crossed five miles from the city, and at several points traces of Confederate breastworks may be seen. Where the land is valuable to the farmers, they have generally been leveled; but where it is of little use, they have been allowed to stand, particularly, in woods and swampy lands.

Cold Harbor.—It is, of course, not the design of this work to include every field of combat in the neighborhood of Richmond, for they are numbered by dozens, if not by scores. Only the chief ones can be referred to. Cold Harbor is entitled to particular distinction. It is about six miles below Mechanicsville, and between nine and ten by the most direct road from Richmond. On this field two great battles were fought. The first, June 27th, 1862, when the Confederates, under the two Hills and Longstreet, attacked Porter and Slocum and when Stonewall Jackson, in his celebrated flank movement from the Valley, turned the scale of victory against the Union army; the second, on June 3d, 1864, when Grant in his movement down from Spotsylvania Courthouse and the Wilderness, was confronted by Lee, and attacking the latter in his entrenchments, according to Swinton, "lost 13,000 men" in about half an hour without making a serious impression on the Confederates. In the first battle the heaviest fighting was about Mr. George Watt's house

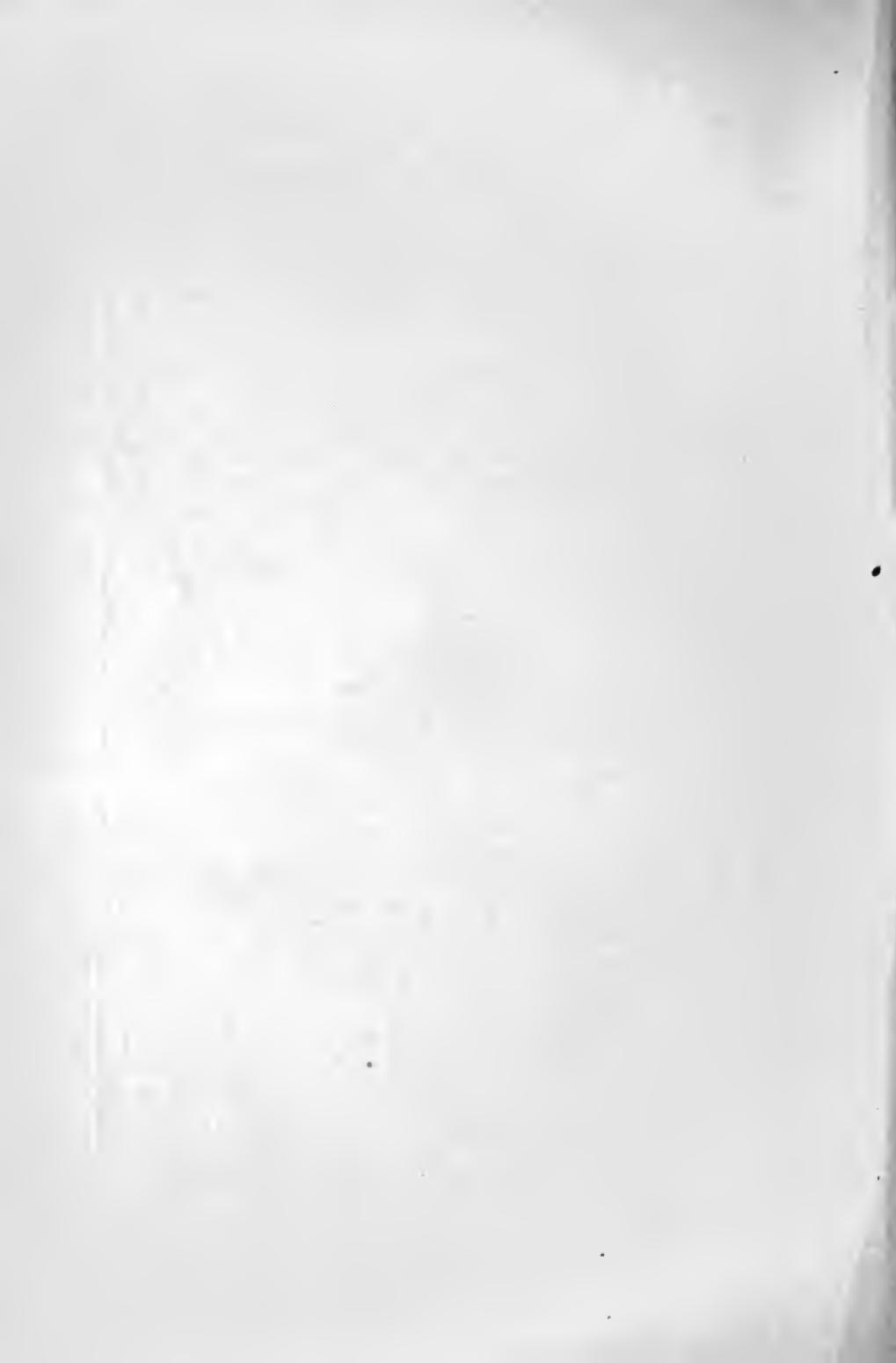
at "Springfield"; in the second in the vicinity of Beulah Church and Cold Harbor ("Cool Arbor"). After it Grant moved on down to James river and crossed over in front of Petersburg. To see this battle-field as it deserves, visitors should first provide themselves with competent guides, who may be procured by enquiry at the Richmond hotels.

Fort Harrison, Malvern Hill, Savage's Station, &c.—September 29th, 1864, two corps of Butler's corps surprised and captured Fort Harrison and attempted to carry Fort Gilmer, adjacent, but were unsuccessful. On the 30th two Confederate divisions endeavored to recover Fort Harrison, but were repulsed with heavy loss. This battle-ground may be easily seen from the deck of a steamer going up or down the river. So too the Malvern Hill battle-ground, which is some fourteen or fifteen miles from Richmond by county roads. Savage's Station is on the Richmond, York River and Chesapeake railroad, and is therefore easily reached. Here, on June 29th, 1862, the Confederates, under Magruder, attacked the Union troops, then retreating from Cold Harbor to James river, and inflicted upon them a heavy loss. The nearest approach of the Union forces to Richmond before they entered it was in March, 1864, when Colonel Dahlgren, commanding a raiding party, got near the toll-gate on the Brook turnpike—a point only about one mile north of the city limits. Meeting with some resistance here, and learning that he would have a heavy battery to pass before he could get into the city, he retired, and was a few days afterward killed, and his body brought into the city. The negro carriage drivers are tolerably well posted in regard to Confederate localities.





Map of the Battle-Fields around Richmond.



INDEX.

A General Account of Richmond.....	3
Battle-Fields around Richmond, Description of.....	59
Belle Isle and Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works.....	8, 43, 52, 54
Capitol Building (State-House) and Surroundings.....	11, 16, 21
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.....	13, 33, 57
Chief Justice Marshall.....	19
Chronological Account of the City.....	9
Cigarette Manufactory of Allen & Ginter.....	40
Clay, Henry, Statue of.....	21
Cold Harbor Battle Field.....	62
Confederate Curios (C. F. Johnston).....	28
Confederate Landmarks Identified.....	27
Confederate Monument (Hollywood Cemetery).....	55
Confederate Storage House (Davenport & Morris).....	50
Drewry's Bluff ("Fort Darling").....	59
Dutch Gap Canal.....	57
Fort Harrison.....	63
Gamble's Hill.....	43
Hollywood Cemetery.....	44
Houdon's Statue of Washington and Bust of Lafayette.....	22
James River, A Trip Down The.....	54
James River Steamboat Company.....	14
"Jeff. Davis Mansion".....	23, 31
Jewish Cemetery.....	49
Lester Manor.....	51, 58
Libby Prison.....	34
Lottier, Lawrence.....	37
Map of Battle-Fields.....	65
Manchester.....	53
Malvern Hill.....	63
Masons' Hall.....	50
Mayo & Brother.....	39

INDEX.

Marshall Park (Libby Hill).....	33
Meat Juice Works of M. S. Valentine.....	50
Mechanicsville.....	61
Monroe, Tomb of.....	47
Monroe Park.....	46
Monumental Church.....	32
Newport News.....	54
Oakwood Cemetery.....	34
Old Dominion Steamship Company.....	14
Old Stone House.....	37, 41
Old Stove in the Capitol.....	17, 25
National Cemetery.....	50
Penitentiary (State Prison).....	43
Petersburg.....	54
Poe, Edgar Allan, Residence of.....	43
Powhatan, Seat of the Indian King.....	54
Reservoirs for City Water Supply.....	45
Richmond, View of.....	5
Richmond and Alleghany Railroad.....	14, 43
Richmond and Danville Railroad.....	14, 54
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.....	13, 46
Richmond and Petersburg Railroad.....	13, 54
Richmond, York River and Chesapeake Railroad.....	14, 33
Richmond, Statistical History of.....	10
Shockoe Cemetery.....	49
State Fair.....	52
State Library.....	26
St. John's Church.....	29
Seven Pines, Battle-Field of.....	60
Stonewall Jackson, Statue of	20
Trade Organizations.....	15
Tredegar Iron Works.....	8, 43, 54
Valentine, E. V., Sculptor.....	7, 49
Street Cars.....	53
Visitors, Hints to.....	53
Washington Monument.....	19
Woodville (Davis') Cannery.....	51
Yorktown, Route to.....	57









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